THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

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C. D. HEDDAM, ... Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Gilson.

Over Brothers, 78 Fifth avenue, will quit business regardless of cost. A large stock to be sold regardless of cost. A fine chance for anyone wanting anything in our line. Remember the number, 78 Fifth avenue. A rare opportunity to save money.

Be Sure to Headquarters.

But remember that all the best brands of English and French ale and porter are to be had by the single bottle or dozen, or case, cheaper at Hamilton's, No. 91, corner Diamond, than at any other establishment in town.

A Thousand Ladies

Have been invited from head to foot with WALKER'S Pain Paint.

For Rent.

Country residence on the Perrysville Plank-road, one mile from Allegheny city, containing seven rooms and basement; well finished; about four acres of orchard and garden, shrubbery, &c.; healthy and desirable. Board walks from head of Federal street. Possession immediately. Inquire of W. B. Fusey, No. 35, corner Ohio, Allegheny.

Lead Combs, Lead Combs, Lead Combs,

At Thompson's Brush store, 700 Liberty street.

Location Suits This Day.

All s, w., Fr. e. and f. outlook P. W. Homes furnishing goods, conveyancing, &c., at Boggs, 48 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Iron City Watches.

Iron City Watches, wholesale, at Thompson's, 700 Liberty street.

Cotton Carpet Chain

At Factory prices. Sold at Thompson's, 700 Liberty street.

John Pancoast Rickner

Will hear of something to his interest and advantage by addressing George, Jr., Pancoast, Commissioner, 60 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

For Sale,

A good horse, warranted sound and to work anywhere; inquire 107 Liberty street.

Cotton Cloth Linen,

Cotton Night Linen, at Thompson's, 700 Liberty street.

Country Merchants

Save money by purchasing their goods at Wallace's & McKennan's Dry Goods store, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

A Fine Lot of Silver,

And jewelry and trinkets, at Thompson's Brush and Notion store, 700 Liberty street.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The Public Credit Bill Passed in the Senate.

Standing Committees of the House Large Number of Bills Introduced--Protection of Government Interest in the Union Pacific Railroad, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.

SENATE.

The Journal was read and passed.

Mr. CHANDLER, (Rep.) of Michigan, presented the petition of citizens of Detroit, praying that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue the necessary certificates of indebtedness to pay the claims of the State of Michigan for moneys expended in the suppression of the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CHANDLER, (Rep.) of Michigan, also presented a petition praying for the passage of a law granting land for education to Lake Superior to Portland canal, now ceded to England by the treaty of Washington. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also, a petition setting forth a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation as unnecessary for military purposes, and asking that the same may be sold at public auction. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER, (Rep.) of Michigan, also presented a petition praying for the passage of a law for certain Indians, Arkansas and Western Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WILKINSON, (Rep.) of Minnesota, introduced a bill to amend the act to establish the Union Pacific Railroad, which passed, 20th July, 1864, and the several acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof, and to secure the interests of the United States therein. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. CHANDLER, (Rep.) of Michigan, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Railroads. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Northern District of New York. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Southern District of New York. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Eastern District of New York. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING, (Rep.) of New York, also introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1869.

In the election of A. H. Clark Public Printer, the United States Senate has made choice of a gentleman every way qualified for the position. He is an expert and experienced printer, and a superior business man.

A QUESTION OF PHILOSOPHY.

We are easily quit the statement that from a Scientific list in print a speech in which he declares that England's recognition did not extended to the Confederacy cost us much more than the destruction of our vessels, or the loss of our commerce. There are very few who do not believe that England's course prolonged the war, and occasioned additional loss of life. Upon no one point is public opinion more unanimous than on this view of the question. And the conviction is so deeply rooted that the English government, and the people of England know that the belief is correct. Whether the simple expression of the universal American opinion by Mr. Sumner was or was not "improper" in the British Minister, is apparent to have said, or any expansion of territory, as the French Minister remarked, it is none the less true. Our only wonder is that this view of the case was not formally laid before the English Government at the outset. Had this been done we would have been much nearer a clear understanding of the question. If it were possible for England to replace every vessel destroyed by her malign influence during the contest, and restore our commerce to the footing it occupied before the war commenced, there would still remain the question involving the additional treasure her course cost us, to say nothing of the thousands of lives lost through British influence. We do not propose to go to war on this account, or to rob England of her possessions on this Continent. Neither would replace the lives sacrificed by England's course. All we ask is, that in the settlement of the Alabama claims the truth shall be stated clearly and boldly maintained. We are, perhaps, less disposed to accept British gold in payment of our best blood than Great Britain is inclined to offer it. We would not encourage fresh bloodshed merely in the attempt to compel England to pay for the damages we can reckon, let alone those beyond all price. But we would have her to acknowledge her error in permitting her citizens to interfere in our affairs at a time when the existence of our Government depended upon a very slight tenure. We would preserve our national honor at all hazards, and in preserving that we would honor the memory of the thousands whose blood lies at England's door.

The man who commits a theft is not viewed the less suspiciously when he is compelled to restore the thing stolen. If it were possible for a murderer to restore his victim to life, he would not be less amenable to the laws he outraged in the commission of his crime. We hold that were it possible for England to restore the treasure and lives she has cost us she would be none the less an offender. By holding her responsible for all her acts we would not exhibit either vindictiveness or anger. We would simply assert our power as a nation and our dignity as a people. And until this view of the case is fairly presented, the Alabama claims will never be settled. Let something be said on the score of principle as well as treasure.

CURSES FOR OUR SINS.

Some years ago, in England, to prevent the destructive effects upon the lungs of particles of steel set free in grinding cutlery, an invention was put in use to arrest these by means of magnets. So far were the workmen from appreciating the benevolent purpose of the proprietors, they regarded it as a shift to break down the labor market by so far protecting the lives of the laborers. The more grinders there were in being at any one time the lower was the rate of wages. They tore away the protections and insisted upon breathing the dusty dust.

We adduce this fact as illustrative of the lengths to which the hostility may go between the ignorant laborer and the capitalist. No man can contemplate without a shudder the prevalence of such a feeling in the community at large. England is awaking to the horrors seminal in social elements like these. On this account as well as in view of the pressure of a sharp competition from neighboring nations, she is beginning to take the laborer by the hand and to invite him to the very walks of science trodden by the gownsmen and sons of noble blood.

And yet it has been found that these sons of the forge are not so brutally stupid, as dead to all ambition to rise and walk erect, as some might imagine. It does not take very severe chafing to bring out of features hard set and grimy the old image the Creator stamped on our common manhood. Professor Tyndall, a lecturer in London on natural philosophy has tried the experiment of alternating his audiences on successive evenings, so as to be able to compare the interest with which working men would attend upon them, with that exhibited by their more professional fellow students. He tells us the workmen are by far the best listeners. He is often touched by the sad complaints of which spends of them from the several factories, that they have been crowded out of their chance at the distribution of the tickets.

We are not willing to believe that there is not among our work people the same talent for scientific information. We are unwilling to believe that the American engineer, the iron-man or the glass-maker of Pittsburgh, takes a view of the value of human brain and muscle lower in intelligence and nobler in sentiment than the Briton. But are we any more willing to believe that Professor Tyndall is the only man of our age who can step out of his laboratory upon a platform and make plain men understand very many of the mysteries of the play of atoms. Yet here is the stubborn fact. Pittsburgh has her thousands who give the sons of their toils and sinews, for simply that which supplies the daily waste of the noble mechanism, she has her millions of wealth, and she has her men of science, in direct communication with the noble fraternity of investigators and explorers throughout the world, yet where is our lyceum lecture room crowded with the representatives of the intelligent manufacturing industry of which we make our boasts? Where is our Professor Tyndall to translate the polyglot of technical science into plain Republican English, that the people may convert abstract axioms into utilities?

If there are here the men who can thus interpret science—and shame upon our colleges and universities if there are not—if there is the ear to listen—and as Americans we can not but assume as much for the graduates of the common schools to which we have to refer our English engineers,—it remains only for capital to call the parties together. We can trust the intelligence to devise the measures. We believe the American dollar has as much of the sound of human unity in it as the British pound sterling.

PITTSBURGH COAL.

The Lexington (Kentucky) *Gazette*, in speaking of the advantages which are to follow the slack water improvements now making on the Kentucky river, says:

> "Every millions of tons of coal come by slack water out of the Monongahela river country from the Pittsburgh coal fields, and are shipped to all the lower markets of the Mississippi valley. A letter just received from Pittsburgh, by the Monongahela packet, says that the Pittsburgh coal trade is now in a very flourishing condition, and that the demand for coal is so great that the manufacturers are unable to fill their orders. The distance from Pittsburgh to New Orleans is 1,200 miles."

We have no fault to find with the assertion that Pittsburgh coal "is the dirtiest fuel on earth," but we must except to the declaration that "a better and cheaper article is to be had from the Kentucky river." It is possible that Kentucky coal can be furnished there at cheaper rates than Pittsburgh's coal, but we want some higher authority for the statement that it is better. Every now and then we are startled by the announcement of some wonderful discovery of coal—and it is significant that nearly all of these discoveries are coupled with the declaration that our coal is neither equal or superior to Pittsburgh's coal. This shows in itself that our coal is considered superior to the standard of excellence. Some months ago there was a "wonderful discovery of coal" in Kansas, which was "destined to revolutionize the iron trade of the west." This coal was "superior to the Pittsburgh article," etc., and the question might have been asked, "why does not the Lexington editor claim for his coal a superiority over that of Missouri?"

If the Missouri coal is better than the Pennsylvania, as claimed, then our Lexington friend loses in his comparison in not selecting the highest standard. But we presume he imagines that Monongahela fuel, although the "dirtiest," is good enough to compare with. The fact is, no better coal has yet been found in the west, and is not likely to be. Nor will anything of the "wonderful discoveries," the demand for Pittsburgh coal be constantly increasing, and new markets are being opened up here in proportion to the enlargement of our shipping facilities. While claiming superiority for our coal as fuel, and for general manufacturing purposes, we are also entitled to boast of an almost inexhaustible supply. Take, for example, the Monongahela valley alone, from which are fouled out annually forty million bushels. There are only eighty coal works on this river between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, a distance of sixty miles—or one limited and twenty miles of river front. This gives an average of but one coal mine to every mile and a half of river front, while the number might be increased indefinitely, and will multiply with the demand. These river hills, however, immense as is the aggregate of their deposits, contain but a small fraction of the wealth of our coal fields. The same rich deposits are found throughout the greater portion of the country, and many thousands of acres of coal remain untouched, awaiting the time when the locomotive will wake the slumbering echoes of the valleys in the remote sections of our coal producing region. With such a quality and quantity of fuel, Pittsburgh will continue to transport millions of bushels annually, without apprehension of diminution or fear of competition.

The suspension of the Tenure-of-Office Act, in favor of which the Senate Judiciary Committee have reported, will relieve the President from the embarrassment under which he would otherwise be placed in making removals and appointments. The total repeal of the law would, perhaps, have been more in accordance with popular sentiment, and it is not unlikely that experience will show the Senate that the law can be wiped out without any injury to its own dignity or detriment to the public service.

By the time the revolution in Cuba is ended, Spanish slavery will be embellished with some of the most marvellous exploits that ever attested the prowess of a military people. Recent official advices from the seat of war announce as with the details of another horrible encounter between the government troops and the rebel forces at Mayori. Mayori is said to be the headquarters of the insurgents who occupy the Eastern Department. It has been announced that the insurgents in the Eastern Department are poorly armed. According to the official reports, five hundred regular troops captured the fortifications, which were defended by two thousand insurgents. This is still better than the affair of the Sierra de Cobre, where it required fifteen hundred troops to vanquish four thousand insurgents. In the battle of Mayori, Spain squared ground herself equal to four insurgents. The proportion of the killed and wounded, but we may safely conclude that every Spaniard killed at least two-thirds of a man.

Five friends of religious tolerance in the city of motions who have been laboring to open the Public Library of Boston on Sunday, have at last determined to appeal to the Legislature. The petitions for and against the movement, it is said would fill a moderate sized wagon. The people of Boston are lavish of paper and ink. After the clergy hammered the subject threadbare, the public took it up and beat it over again. Now the Legislature is giving it a final pounding. Some members argue that the poor man who has no library of his own should be allowed to spend Sunday in the public library on Sunday; also, that it is no more of a sin for a number of clerks to be employed on Sunday in distributing books, than for a church member to employ Irish chameleons to cook his dinner and drive his fine sporting nag on Sunday. Some of these days we shouldn't have the same question up here, in which case we give fair warning that we will favor the opening of libraries, and the employment of able lecturers on Sunday.

From all we are able to learn, the President's course in dealing with office seekers has already produced a beneficial effect. It requires something more than sufficient funds to pay a month's board at Washington to secure an office in the last days of the administration, and the great change at the capital. People who visit Washington on a pecuniary basis do not make that progress they formerly made, Senators are said to be absolutely indispensable, and members are now accustomed to attending to something else than free rides. Much of some sort is an essential requisite under the new regime. It will be seen from this that the making of states is a very unprofitable business.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson was positive to the last that the Senate would accept the Alabama convention. "Don't disturb yourself," was his constant language. "I know them well, and that convention is safe." Reverdy is satisfied now, all the same as we write, he is on the watch for openings for his oratory. The Newspaper Press Fund, thinking to do a gracious thing to America, has asked him to provide at their approaching entertainment, and he has declined, if he stays till this takes place, he will surprise a sound self. His Excellency upon the "freedom of the press" will be a caution.

Gen. Gowan, the American who rescued the English man-of-war sunk by the Russians before Sebastopol, after all the English engineers failed, has come to Boston with a new and promising enterprise. This is neither more nor less than the recovery of the sixteen or twelve Spanish galleons sunk in action in Vigo Bay the year of the peace of Utrecht. The war between Britain and Holland on one side, and France and Spain on the other. The combined galleons contained six million dollars, England and Spain furnish the necessary steamers, and shares the profits after paying the engineers handsomely.

Gen. Fox, Wadsworth died at Centreville City, Indiana, on Friday morning last. He was a native of North Carolina, but in early life removed to Indiana, where he took a prominent part in public affairs. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was appointed to the command of a regiment, and subsequently was promoted to brigadier general. At the close of the war he ran for Congress against Hon. Gen. W. Julian, but was defeated.

An exchange alluding to Senator Pomeroy's second attempt to establish a railroad company with one hundred and fifty thousand acres of the public domain as a bonus for building a road from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, says: "Still Salmon can't cut easy unless he is passing through some fine scheme or other." Such profanity is out of place even when discussing Senator Pomeroy's subsidy schemes.

It is said that the friends of Rosas have alloted him not to publish his "Life of St. Paul" on account of its inferiority to the "Life of Jesus." Isn't this setting rather too much of Renan?

Mr. Lincoln's Former Home.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton recently made a visit to Mr. Lincoln's former home in Springfield, Illinois, concerning which she writes as follows:

> The same maps and pictures on which he had pored so still decorate the walls, with the addition of an engraving of Carpenter's picture of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. A broken looking glass that had often reflected those sad features, still hangs in its accustomed place. The fire, too, stands the old book-case, with pigeon holes of papers, just as Mr. Lincoln left them; no curious eye has yet seen their contents; no irreverent hand has yet moved a single letter. As I looked at the piles of old files, the accumulation of the wonderful statesman and astronomical of the genius home, in one corner of the room, I saw a large wrapping case, coming from an Northern city, addressed to the widow of Mr. Lincoln. In the absence of Mr. Herndon's manuscript of Mr. Lincoln's life, which will be a deeply interesting volume, I was glad to find so much work was completed. From what I saw of the author in a long conversation, I feel sure that he will do full justice to Mr. Lincoln's character, but of the inner life, the struggles, conflicts and philosophy of that moral nature, the world will know little. A man of faith, of communion with God, and of prayer, can only be understood by one of like experience. Mr. Lincoln's attitude on humanity, toward, in his particular position, was a mystery to most men, but the key-note to his character is found in his own words, "I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go." My own conversations with him on this point deeply impressed me, and on the last occasion of the kind, a few days before he left home, he said, "I am a humble instrument in the hands of the Lord." These few words revealed to me the secret of his calmness in the midst of storms, his power to bear weights heavier than mortal ever bore before, and his invincible will, that knew no defeat. Without this religious element in his character, his great heart would have broken, his great mind would have become unbalanced, and his great will would have yielded to the pressure of circumstances. Standing in the midst of the wreck of the office around me, I could but feel that the world had not yet appreciated the loss it sustained by the removal of Mr. Lincoln from the Presidency. Had he been spared to finish the work he had begun, I cannot but feel that the country would have been saved many humiliations and much misery. Had he been spared to see the end of the rebellion, he would have been the one man to whom the country will be entirely dependent for both friends and enemies.

Where the Leakages Are.

The Springfield *Republican* says: Caleb B. Smith, Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior, must be sorry that if he dared, he could run his department with half the force of clerks, and for half the salaries he now pays. Mr. Smith has a stronger than that about his department. There are to-day twice as many clerks there as are needed, to say nothing of the quality of many of which we are told. Judge Otto was the first that Mr. McCulloch inherited from Johnson and Spencer M. Clark, Gen. Walker, the one-armed woman's rights man, and some of the Treasury Department, some three-score others recommended the discharge of which Secretary McCulloch has not yet had the courage to do. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report of the great frauds which have been committed upon the revenue during the year, and the loss of millions of dollars which must follow, has made a point of showing how much of this loss is due to the inefficiency of the force of clerks employed in the department. Congress, too, has transferred to other bureaus, where they were no especial use to them, the Indian Ring pets who were transferred to the Interior Department when it was first created. And still the one hundred ones will be likely to be found in the Treasury Department, and every large custom house, the same average of worthlessness to be found in the Interior Department. The New York custom house is understood to be a nest of worthlessness. And there are many of the same sort at Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans and the internal revenue service.

The taking of two sentinel officers from a single state—Hoar and Boutwell both being from Massachusetts—is not without precedent. Washington took Jefferson and Edmund Randolph from Virginia, John Jay from New York, and Timothy Pickering and George Cabot from Massachusetts. Mr. Jefferson even had three cabinet officers from that State—Samuel Dexter, Henry Dearborn and Levi Lincoln. Mr. Madison had a secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General from Pennsylvania. Mr. Monroe had a Secretary of War from Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy from Massachusetts, and Secretary Adams and Benjamin W. Crowninshield from Massachusetts. Mr. Polk had Secretary of War, and William Wirt, of the same State, for Attorney General.

Wm. Mary J. Livermore, of Chicago, recently spoke before a Women's Right Convention in Washington. She read a letter from a lady in Chicago—kindly withdrawn on Michigan avenue in that city, who said: "I thank God that the hour has come. I am a woman who can not be counted third class in the census, but am unhappy. My hope is at the same time a heaven and a hell. My husband is a drunkard, and I am a prisoner, and in bondage to my children. I have children whose father may be ashamed of them. I have children whose father may be ashamed of them. I have children whose father may be ashamed of them

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

Will receive application for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Monday Evening, March 15, 1869.

The new week opened on a comfortable money market. There was a little extra demand for accommodation in the early part of the day, but no more than a moderate amount of good paper could be negotiated, which is an indication that the banks are able to accommodate the close borrowers.

Exchange remains nominal in all cities. Columbus was about 1 per cent. and Western exchanges at about the same figures.

Government securities opened strong and a fraction above yesterday's quotations, but closed at the close, dull, weak and a fraction lower than the opening.

The following comprise the market value from a dozen of leads in Europe, the most down to-day, and the rest of the list 1/8 to 1/4 off:

The last prices now recorded, and the range of the different rail in the corresponding day for each last month, are as follows, showing the general appreciation which has taken place in the value of all the leading securities during the month. The range of prices has been unusually small, and the Coupon 1881 is the largest at 3/8. During the three we some of the leading rail, and the Coupon 1881 at present writing the market is firm with a good demand at the above quotations.

The question now is, what is going to be the future course of money, and many persons are fortifying themselves by taking thirty and sixty days loans paying 7 to one per cent., with 7 per cent. looked for.

The bank statement this week is very good, and has been the great subject for surprise, to a large increase in specie was looked for."

Messrs. Jay S. Kerr & Co. receive the following quotations of Government securities New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
6's, 81			
6's, 62			
6's, 64			
6's, 65			
6's, 65, new			
6's, 67			
6's, 68			
10-40's			

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York this morning:

	Bid.	Ask.	Asked Dec.
6's, 81			
6's, 62			
6's, 64			
6's, 65			
6's, 65, new			
6's, 67			
6's, 68			
10-40's			

—The attention of capitalists is directed to a new seven per cent. gold loan which is offered in this market by Messrs. Tassin & Sons, bankers of Philadelphia. The bonds are mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company, having many years to run. They are secured by one million one hundred and fifty-three thousand acres of first and best wood timber, coal openings, grants and mineral rights, lying on each side of, and near to the road, for over one hundred and twenty miles of its length, which is now completed and in operation, connecting at one end with St. Paul, the head of navigation of the Mississippi river with Lake Superior, at the Lake, the extreme westerly point of the Lake. The cost of the road is given at about the amount of the loan, leaving the lands as the security for principal and interest.

The bonds have coupons, payable at the agency of the company, in New York, in gold, except the coupons due in January, which are payable in gold or greenbacks at gold.

Jay Cooke & Co., say they do not hesitate to recommend them to their friends and customers, as being one of the best investments offered in the market.

—The Financial Chronicle says:

In fact, first mortgage bonds upon these Railroads are so investigated as to be practically free from risk, and the rate of interest they bear is so much in excess of the rate of interest on the bonds of the United States, that we are surprised that more capital is not invested in them. In fact, the fear of the depreciation of the currency has led many capitalists to invest in Government securities, which are the very last thing which we would recommend at present, as we believe that the currency is destined to appreciate in value, and that the bonds which are now worth par in currency will be worth more than par in gold. We have no fear of the ultimate payment of the principal and interest of the first mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company, as the position of the property and the character of the management of the company are both unimpeachable. As far as the interest and the principal are concerned, we consider the bonds as good as Government bonds, but we do not consider them as good as Government bonds, because we do not believe that the currency is destined to appreciate in value, as we believe that the Government bonds are. We do not believe that there is any danger of the bonds of this Railroad Company ever being repudiated, as we believe that the Government would be compelled to step in and take them, rather than allow the property to pass out of the hands of the present owners, who have invested so much money in it. We believe that the bonds will be worth par in gold in a few years, and that they are a most desirable investment for capitalists who are willing to invest in Government securities at present prices, but who are not willing to invest in Government securities, because they believe that the currency is destined to appreciate in value.

—The Tribune's Board of Trade says that the market for money is more favorable and more active than on Saturday last. It was during any previous day since November last, and gives promise of a still further improvement. The banks have from the closing quotations of Friday, to-day, received about $1,000,000 in currency from the city, and from Boston and the East, according to location, and as the demand for money is active, and the supply is ample, the rates have ranged from 5 to 7 per cent. gold is quiet and steady at 133 1/4 @ 133 1/2, and closed at 133 1/4 @ 133 3/8.

—The following are the Panic Will Co.'s quotations: Wednesday, 9 A.M., 133 1/4; 10 A.M., 133 1/4; 11 A.M., 133 1/4; 12 M., 133 1/4; 1 P.M., 133 1/4; 2 P.M., 133 1/4; 3 P.M., 133 1/4; 4 P.M., 133 1/4; 5 P.M., 133 1/4; 6 P.M., 133 1/4; 7 P.M., 133 1/4; 8 P.M., 133 1/4; 9 P.M., 133 1/4; 10 P.M., 133 1/4; 11 P.M., 133 1/4; 12 P.M., 133 1/4; 1 A.M., 133 1/4; 2 A.M., 133 1/4; 3 A.M., 133 1/4; 4 A.M., 133 1/4; 5 A.M., 133 1/4; 6 A.M., 133 1/4; 7 A.M., 133 1/4; 8 A.M., 133 1/4;

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Sterrett.

Criminal Court—Judge Sharpe.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Nominations for Borough and Township Officers.

ALLEGHENY BOROUGH.

The Republicans of Allegheny borough have made the following nominations:

Burgess—Thomas E. Nevin.

Assistant Burgess—Robert Pearson.

Council, W. R. Gibson, A. M. Thomas, Thomas Thompson, Graham Fleming, John Thompson, Jr., R. P. Hutchinson, Samuel Dickson, W. C. White, Samuel R. Wilson, Charles Arnold, Thomas Bell, Jr., Thomas Wilson, Judge of Election—John Wilson, John Mcllvaine, Inspector—W. H. Bell, Jr., Samuel Dickson, Constable—James Gilmore.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

The following Citizens' Ticket was nominated at a meeting held in Kilbuck township, on Saturday last. It is thought to be a good one and will receive the support of both parties.

Assistant Assessor—Wm. Bryson.

Judge of Election—John Kendall, Inspector—Thomas Hamilton, Clerk—Milton Gregory, Judge of the Peace—James Taylor.

Constables—Henry White, Superintendent, Township Supervisors—Thomas Hamilton, Jacob Hill, one year; James Taylor, one year; Wm. Bryson, two years; Patrick Shea, three years; Thomas Park, three years; Assessor—Jacob Hill; Assistant Assessor—Thomas Phillips, Clerk—Thomas Phillips.

ALLEGHENY BOROUGH.

The following nominations have been made in this borough:

Burgess—James Patty, Council—Wm. McAteer, Wm. Bellman, George Fritz, sr., Alexander McAuley, Thomas Watson, School Directors—Joseph Patterson, Milton Gregory, Inspector—Judge of Election—Clerk, Samuel Dickson, Constable—Thomas Phillips, Clerk—Thomas Phillips, Jr